

THE NATIONAL ERA.

L. P. NOBLE PUBLISHER.

VOL. II.

G. BAILEY, JUN., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; J. G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS.

NO. 61.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1848.

The National Era is Published Weekly, on Seventh Street, opposite the Patent Office.

Two dollars per annum, postage is advance. Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

All communications relating to the business matters of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of subscribers, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

As this paper is not sent to any new subscriber, unless paid for in advance, the reception of it will be a sufficient receipt.

Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinctly given the name of the Post Office, the City, and the State.

Orders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Funds will be sent on risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter paid in advance, and well sealed, directed, post paid, to the Publisher.

Any clergyman who will procure four pulpits, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and on his subscription, by name, on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents, and correspondents, on whom that account will be transmitted to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, is all case, forward the money with the commission, or pay it to the agent.

Agents or others who wish to send us fractions of a dollar, can now pay by mailing post office stamp, which can now be obtained at any post office.

Agents or others having funds to forward are desired, if the amount be considerable, to forward them to the New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send certificates of deposit.

Mr. L. P. Noble, at his newspaper agency, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for this paper.

Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without notice to the post office, or state, the papers have never been sent. Without these, we cannot change the direction.

We invite the attention of those who are remitting money to the editor of this paper to the remitting the same to the post office, or state, the papers have never been sent. We earnestly hope that those who send money will endeavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount:

Washington, D. C. - - - Par.
Baltimore - - - Par.
Philadelphia - - - Par.
New York - - - Par
New York State - - - 3% per cent. due.
New England - - - 3% do.
New Jersey - - - 3% do.
Eastern Pennsylvania - - - 3% do.
Western Pennsylvania - - - 1% do.
Maryland - - - 3% do.
Virginia - - - 3% do.
Western Virginia - - - 1% do.
Ohio - - - 2% do.
Indiana - - - 2% do.
Kentucky - - - 2% do.
Tennessee - - - 3% do.
Michigan - - - 3 do.
Canada - - - 5 do.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 28, 1848.

For the National Era.

NEIGHBORS' PRESCRIPTIONS.
INSCRIBED TO THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWICK.

Expressed medico!

It may not be considered polite "to talk to physicians of fevers" in stories, more than in drawings; yet, if I so offend, pardon me, for the sake of a good name, as the lady said when she hit me on the chin, by my name, "Madame. Besides, I hold these truths to be self-evident" that it would be a wanton waste of my own leisure, and an impudent trespass upon my readers' time, to obtrude upon them a notice of a pure fiction, without a single talk, save that of the doctor on an unscrupulous in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will endeavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount:

Washington, D. C. - - - Par.
Baltimore - - - Par.
Philadelphia - - - Par.
New York - - - Par
New York State - - - 3% per cent. due.
New England - - - 3% do.
New Jersey - - - 3% do.
Eastern Pennsylvania - - - 3% do.
Western Pennsylvania - - - 1% do.
Maryland - - - 3% do.
Virginia - - - 3% do.
Western Virginia - - - 1% do.
Ohio - - - 2% do.
Indiana - - - 2% do.
Kentucky - - - 2% do.
Tennessee - - - 3% do.
Michigan - - - 3 do.
Canada - - - 5 do.

At the time of the first edition of this paper, I have known several, which they have rendered recovery impossible. The first illustration in point, that occurs to me, is the case of a relative, a man in the prime of life, who was recovering from a severe attack of bilious pleurisy. It is a fact, that he had been ill for a long time, and had been treated by a physician, who had no knowledge of the disease from medicine or from a physician. He was able to sit up, but very weak. While in health, he had been a moderate drinker of wine and brandy. Now that he was suffering under the debilitated state, he had a severe fit of diarrhoea, which he required to be relieved by stimulants. A tender, tender-hearted to the extent of weakness, mixed and presented to him a glass of brandy from. From the moment in which he swallowed it, his fever arose, and he grew rapidly worse. "Poor John," said his wife, "you are feverish, but oftentimes injurious and fatal prescriptions make the sick. It is a matter far too serious to be lightly treated; therefore, attention! I have known many cases in which neighbors' prescriptions go up to the errors and foibles of our neighbors, faithfully promising to exaggerate and embellish no more than is customary with other relatives of similar rank. And the first thing we will talk about, when we've seen Dr. Wood; we're confident he'll cure you closely. Raise the window a little way to give air, and then go take a walk."

Clara raised the window, and opened an opposite door, so that a current of air could pass through and ventilate the room, without blowing the sick girl. Annie drew a long, deep breath, and said, "I am so pleased! It breathes so sweet, and fresh—it gives me new life."

Clara returned to the bed side, and said cheerfully, "You are a great deal better this morning, dear Annie!"

"Yes; I am so glad. He says, although the Doctor won't give his bill, as soon as he gets his month's pay he will send him a twenty-dollar bill."

"Give him a bill, and then he'll be a little hand, though very languid and patiently it has delayed me, through this long, long illness. This poor little, thin hand!" said Alie, fondly playing with her sister's fingers. "But hot is Clara; how very ill you are! You are feverish, we're confident you closely. Raise the window a little way to give air, and then go take a walk."

Clara raised the window, and opened an opposite door, so that a current of air could pass through and ventilate the room, without blowing the sick girl. Annie drew a long, deep breath, and said, "I am so pleased! It breathes so sweet, and fresh—it gives me new life."

Clara returned to the bed side, and said cheerfully, "You are a great deal better this morning, dear Annie!"

"Yes; I am so glad. He says, though the Doctor won't give his bill, as soon as he gets his month's pay he will send him a twenty-dollar bill."

"Give him a bill, and then he'll be a little hand, though very languid and patiently it has delayed me, through this long, long illness. This poor little, thin hand!" said Alie, fondly playing with her sister's fingers. "But hot is Clara; how very ill you are! You are feverish, we're confident you closely. Raise the window a little way to give air, and then go take a walk."

Clara raised the window, and opened an opposite door, so that a current of air could pass through and ventilate the room, without blowing the sick girl. Annie drew a long, deep breath, and said, "I am so pleased! It breathes so sweet, and fresh—it gives me new life."

Clara returned to the bed side, and said cheerfully, "You are a great deal better this morning, dear Annie!"

"Yes; I am so glad. He says, though the Doctor won't give his bill, as soon as he gets his month's pay he will send him a twenty-dollar bill."

"Give him a bill, and then he'll be a little hand, though very languid and patiently it has delayed me, through this long, long illness. This poor little, thin hand!" said Alie, fondly playing with her sister's fingers. "But hot is Clara; how very ill you are! You are feverish, we're confident you closely. Raise the window a little way to give air, and then go take a walk."

Clara raised the window, and opened an opposite door, so that a current of air could pass through and ventilate the room, without blowing the sick girl. Annie drew a long, deep breath, and said, "I am so pleased! It breathes so sweet, and fresh—it gives me new life."

Clara returned to the bed side, and said cheerfully, "You are a great deal better this morning, dear Annie!"

"Yes; I am so glad. He says, though the Doctor won't give his bill, as soon as he gets his month's pay he will send him a twenty-dollar bill."

"Give him a bill, and then he'll be a little hand, though very languid and patiently it has delayed me, through this long, long illness. This poor little, thin hand!" said Alie, fondly playing with her sister's fingers. "But hot is Clara; how very ill you are! You are feverish, we're confident you closely. Raise the window a little way to give air, and then go take a walk."

Clara raised the window, and opened an opposite door, so that a current of air could pass through and ventilate the room, without blowing the sick girl. Annie drew a long, deep breath, and said, "I am so pleased! It breathes so sweet, and fresh—it gives me new life."

Clara returned to the bed side, and said cheerfully, "You are a great deal better this morning, dear Annie!"

"Yes; I am so glad. He says, though the Doctor won't give his bill, as soon as he gets his month's pay he will send him a twenty-dollar bill."

"Give him a bill, and then he'll be a little hand, though very languid and patiently it has delayed me, through this long, long illness. This poor little, thin hand!" said Alie, fondly playing with her sister's fingers. "But hot is Clara; how very ill you are! You are feverish, we're confident you closely. Raise the window a little way to give air, and then go take a walk."

Clara raised the window, and opened an opposite door, so that a current of air could pass through and ventilate the room, without blowing the sick girl. Annie drew a long, deep breath, and said, "I am so pleased! It breathes so sweet, and fresh—it gives me new life."

Clara returned to the bed side, and said cheerfully, "You are a great deal better this morning, dear Annie!"

"Yes; I am so glad. He says, though the Doctor won't give his bill, as soon as he gets his month's pay he will send him a twenty-dollar bill."

"Give him a bill, and then he'll be a little hand, though very languid and patiently it has delayed me, through this long, long illness. This poor little, thin hand!" said Alie, fondly playing with her sister's fingers. "But hot is Clara; how very ill you are! You are feverish, we're confident you closely. Raise the window a little way to give air, and then go take a walk."

Clara raised the window, and opened an opposite door, so that a current of air could pass through and ventilate the room, without blowing the sick girl. Annie drew a long, deep breath, and said, "I am so pleased! It breathes so sweet, and fresh—it gives me new life."

Clara returned to the bed side, and said cheerfully, "You are a great deal better this morning, dear Annie!"

"Yes; I am so glad. He says, though the Doctor won't give his bill, as soon as he gets his month's pay he will send him a twenty-dollar bill."

"Give him a bill, and then he'll be a little hand, though very languid and patiently it has delayed me, through this long, long illness. This poor little, thin hand!" said Alie, fondly playing with her sister's fingers. "But hot is Clara; how very ill you are! You are feverish, we're confident you closely. Raise the window a little way to give air, and then go take a walk."

Clara raised the window, and opened an opposite door, so that a current of air could pass through and ventilate the room, without blowing the sick girl. Annie drew a long, deep breath, and said, "I am so pleased! It breathes so sweet, and fresh—it gives me new life."

Clara returned to the bed side, and said cheerfully, "You are a great deal better this morning, dear Annie!"

"Yes; I am so glad. He says, though the Doctor won't give his bill, as soon as he gets his month's pay he will send him a twenty-dollar bill."

"Give him a bill, and then he'll be a little hand, though very languid and patiently it has delayed me, through this long, long illness. This poor little, thin hand!" said Alie, fondly playing with her sister's fingers. "But hot is Clara; how very ill you are! You are feverish, we're confident you closely. Raise the window a little way to give air, and then go take a walk."

Clara raised the window, and opened an opposite door, so that a current of air could pass through and ventilate the room, without blowing the sick girl. Annie drew a long, deep breath, and said, "I am so pleased! It breathes so sweet, and fresh—it gives me new life."

Clara returned to the bed side, and said cheerfully, "You are a great deal better this morning, dear Annie!"

"Yes; I am so glad. He says, though the Doctor won't give his bill, as soon as he gets his month's pay he will send him a twenty-dollar bill."

"Give him a bill, and then he'll be a little hand, though very languid and patiently it has delayed me, through this long, long illness. This poor little, thin hand!" said Alie, fondly playing with her sister's fingers. "But hot is Clara; how very ill you are! You are feverish, we're confident you closely. Raise the window a little way to give air, and then go take a walk."

Clara raised the window, and opened an opposite door, so that a current of air could pass through and ventilate the room, without blowing the sick girl. Annie drew a long, deep breath, and said, "I am so pleased! It breathes so sweet, and fresh—it gives me new life."

Clara returned to the bed side, and said cheerfully, "You are a great deal better this morning, dear Annie!"

"Yes; I am so glad. He says, though the Doctor won't give his bill, as soon as he gets his month's pay he will send him a twenty-dollar bill."

"Give him a bill, and then he'll be a little hand, though very languid and patiently it has delayed me, through this long, long illness. This poor little, thin hand!" said Alie, fondly playing with her sister's fingers. "But hot is Clara; how very ill you are! You are feverish, we're confident you closely. Raise the window a little way to give air, and then go take a walk."

Clara raised the window, and opened an opposite door, so that a current of air could pass through and ventilate the room, without blowing the sick girl. Annie drew a long, deep breath, and said, "I am so pleased! It breathes so sweet, and fresh—it gives me new life."

Clara returned to the bed side, and said cheerfully, "You are a great deal better this morning, dear Annie!"

"Yes; I am so glad. He says, though the Doctor won't give his bill, as soon as he gets his month's pay he will send him a twenty-dollar bill."

"Give him a bill, and then he'll be a little hand, though very languid and patiently it has delayed me, through this long, long illness. This poor little, thin hand!" said Alie, fondly playing with her sister's fingers. "But hot is Clara; how very ill you are! You are feverish, we're confident you closely. Raise the window a little way to give air, and then go take a walk."

Clara raised the window, and opened an opposite door, so that a current of air could pass through and ventilate the room, without blowing the sick girl. Annie drew a long, deep breath, and said, "I am so pleased! It breathes so sweet, and fresh—it gives me new life."

Clara returned to the bed side, and said cheerfully, "You are a great deal better this morning, dear Annie!"

"Yes; I am so glad. He says, though the Doctor won't give his bill, as soon as he gets his month's pay he will send him a twenty-dollar bill."

"Give him a bill, and then he'll be a little hand, though very languid and patiently it has delayed me, through this long, long illness. This poor little, thin hand!" said Alie, fondly playing with her sister's fingers. "But hot is Clara; how very ill you are! You are feverish, we're confident you closely. Raise the window a little way to give air, and then go take a walk."

Clara raised the window, and opened an opposite door, so that a current of air could pass through and ventilate the room, without blowing the sick girl. Annie drew a long, deep breath, and said, "I am so pleased! It breathes so sweet, and fresh—it gives me new life."

Clara returned to the bed side, and said cheerfully, "You are a great deal better this morning, dear Annie!"

"Yes; I am so glad. He says, though the Doctor won't give his bill, as soon as he gets his month's pay he will send him a twenty-dollar bill."

"Give him a bill, and then he'll be a little hand, though very languid and patiently it has delayed me, through this long, long illness. This poor little, thin hand!" said Alie, fondly playing with her sister's fingers. "But hot is Clara; how very ill you are! You are feverish, we're confident you closely. Raise the window a little way to give air, and then go take a walk."

Clara raised the window, and opened an opposite door, so that a current of air could pass through and ventilate the room, without blowing the sick girl. Annie drew a long, deep breath, and said, "I am so pleased! It breathes so sweet, and fresh—it gives me new life."

Clara returned to the bed side, and said cheerfully, "You are a great deal better this morning, dear Annie!"

"Yes; I am so glad. He says, though the Doctor won't give his bill, as soon as he gets his month's pay he will send him a twenty-dollar bill."

"Give him a bill, and then he'll be a little hand, though very languid and patiently it has delayed me, through this long, long illness. This poor little, thin hand!" said Alie, fondly playing with her sister's fingers. "But hot is Clara; how very ill you are! You are feverish, we're confident you closely. Raise the window a little way to give air, and then go take a walk."

Clara raised the window, and opened an opposite door, so that a current of air could pass through and ventilate the room, without blowing the sick girl. Annie drew a long, deep breath, and said, "I am so pleased! It breathes so sweet, and fresh—it gives me new life."

Clara returned to the bed side, and said cheerfully, "You are a great deal better this morning, dear Annie!"

show their respect for his memory by adjourning to-day without transacting any business.
Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
It has pleased Divine Providence to call hence a great patriotic citizen. John QUINCY ADAMS is no more. At the advanced age of more than four score years, he was suddenly stricken from his seat in the House of Representatives, by the hand of death, on the 21st, and expired in the Capitol, a few minutes after seven o'clock, on the evening of the 23d of February, 1848.

He had for more than half a century filled the most important public stations, and among these that of President of the United States. The two House and most distinguished member, will doubtless prescribe appropriate ceremonies to be observed as a mark of respect for the memory of this eminent citizen.

The members of his loss, and, as a further token of respect for his memory, I direct that all the Executive offices at Washington be placed in mourning, and that all business be suspended during this day and to-morrow.

JAMES K. POLK.
Washington, February 24, 1848.

BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The President of the United States with deep regret, announces to the army the death of John QUINCY ADAMS, our eminent and venerated fellow citizen.

While occupying his seat as a member of the House of Representatives, on the 21st instant, he was suddenly prostrated by disease, and on the 23d expired, without having been removed from the Capitol. He had filled many honorable and responsible stations, and those of his country and nation, and those of President of the United States; and he closed his long and eventful life in the actual discharge of his duties as one of the Representatives of the People.

From sympathy with his relatives and the distinguished public services the President orders that funeral honors shall be paid to his memory at each of the military stations.

The Adjutant General will give the necessary instructions for carrying into effect the foregoing orders.

W. L. MARCY.
Secretary of War.

War Department, February 24, 1848.

On the day succeeding the arrival of this General Order at each military post, the troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock A. M., and the order given to them; after which all the labor for the day will cease.

The national flag will be displayed at half-staff.

At dawn of day, thirteen guns will be fired; and afterwards, at intervals of thirty minutes, between the rising and setting sun, a single gun; and at the close of the day, a national salute of twenty-nine guns.

The officers of the army will wear upon their left arm and on their swords, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning, for the period of six months.

By order:

R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

BY THE CITIZENS.

At the Meeting of the Citizens of Washington held at the City Hall on the 24th instant, W. W. Seaton, the Mayor, was called to the chair, and John H. Crawford, President.

Messrs. Joseph H. Bradley, J. H. Crawford, P. R. Fenell, George Sweeny, John W. Maury, A. D. Bache, and John D. Barchay, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who, after retiring, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, as a tribute of respect to the memory of ex-President ADAMS, we do recommend to the citizens of Washington, during the period of his sickness, to abstain from all secular employment, and to stand as other places of public business and amusement in a place of mourning.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Washington, will meet at the City Hall on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to unite in a solemn procession and escort his remains to the place of sepulture, and to the military companies and other organized associations of this city, and strangers, to unite with us.

On motion, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., was appointed Marshal-in-chief, with power to select assistants, to arrange and direct the procession.

W. W. SEATON, Chairman.

JOHN F. CALLAN, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 2, 1848.

POETRY.

We have been highly favored with some poetical contributions, which will soon appear; and among these is a long one from New York, which has been long mislaid.

LETTER OF THE REV. THEODORE PARKER.

We conclude this week the Letter of the Rev. Theodore Parker to the People of the United States. It speaks for itself. The masterly style in which he has treated his subject has doubtless enkindled the reader's attention. Whatever our Southern readers may think of some of his statements and reasonings, they must admire his intellectual power and unfeigned earnestness.

MOVEMENTS IN CONGRESS.

No business was transacted in the House of Representatives last week, until Monday. By referring to our report of proceedings, it will be seen that several movements of some importance took place on that day. The first was a long preamble and resolution, introduced by Mr. Hall, showing what kind of services for slavery are paid for by the People of the United States. As usual, the slave interest was strong enough to prevent any action upon the subject.

The resolutions brought forward by Mr. Putnam, embodying the Wilmett Proviso, were laid upon the table, by a vote of 105 to 92; but some of those voting in the affirmative did so, we learn, lest the passage of the resolutions might embarrass the proceedings in relation to the Treaty. The vote is not therefore to be regarded as an exact indication of the views of the majority of the House, of the resolutions, on their merits.

The debate on the Deficiency bill was carried on amidst much confusion, and served to bring out the fact, that objectionable as General Taylor may be deemed by the Northern Whigs, their leaders will generally sustain him if nominated by the Whig Convention, no matter what his views on the subject of slavery-extension.

In the Senate, last Thursday, as the record shows, Mr. Baldwin's resolutions on the subject of territorial slavery, were laid upon the table. The chivalry of this is unquestionable. Mr. Calhoun had introduced a series of resolutions, and been allowed to discuss them. Mr. Dickinson had introduced a series concerning the acquisition of territory, and the bearings of the slave question in relation thereto, and been allowed to discuss them. Mr. Yulee, understood to express the sentiments of Mr. Calhoun, had introduced his views affirming the South Carolina platform, and been allowed to discuss them. Two of these gentlemen are Southern men; the third is a Northern man with Southern principles. Mr. Baldwin, representing the non-slaveholding interest, introduces resolutions declaratory of the views of the free States on the same subject, and not only is he denied the privilege of discussing them, but his resolutions are promptly and finally disposed of by laying them upon the table; Messrs. Calhoun and Dickinson, who had been allowed by courtesy to deliver their peculiar sentiments at as great length as they pleased, most courteously voting in favor of this delicate act of courtesy! Mr. Yulee, who had been allowed by the courtesy of the Senate to occupy the morning hour for three sessions, sitting in his place, afraid to vote one way or the other! And all the Whig Senators from the slave States (Clayton, Mangan, Berrien, Bell, Badger, and Reverdy Johnson,) who had courteously allowed Northern and Southern Democrats to occupy the time of the Senate with arguments in favor of slavery-extension, most courteously refusing the privilege to a brother Whig, of sitting with the arguments against slavery-extension!

We know not how a more flagrant indignity could be offered by the Senate to the non-slaveholders of the country. Mr. Baldwin expressly disclaimed any intention or desire to discuss the resolutions at that time; he asked only that they might be laid over informally, so that he might

have an opportunity at some future time to offer his opinions on a subject on which the representatives of the slaveholding interest had been fully heard; and the denial of this grace, no matter who were concerned in it, was an act worthy only of the chivalry of Pro-Slavery Propagandists.

The Treaty is now under discussion from day to day. We presume it will be ratified. If not, the war will be recommenced, and may be closed probably till Mexico shall have been subjugated. If ratified, the absorbing issue of the war will be withdrawn from politics, and the opponents of the extension of slavery will then be able to unite in all wise measures to effectuate their policy. The battle will then be fought, not on abstract resolution, but on bills for the organization of Territorial Governments. Evasive and subterfuges will then be out of the question. Politicians must vote, and their vote will indicate their final purpose. Alas for Presidential aspirants, if that day should come before the Baltimore and Philadelphia nominations.

The Treaty will be ratified, with certain modifications, and that the uncertainty as to whether the Mexican Congress will accept them, will be used as an argument in support of the passage of the "Ten-Year Bill," and other bills calculated to secure vast patronage to the President.

The family and friends of the deceased.

Committee of Arrangements.

Pall Bearers.

Hon. J. J. McKey, of North Carolina.

Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky.

Hon. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

Chief Justice R. B. Taney.

Gen. George Gibson.

Hon. W. S. Seward.

[CORPSE.]

Hon. Truman Smith, of Connecticut.

Hon. R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri.

Hon. Justice John McLean.

Commodore Charles Morris.

Hon. Thomas H. Crawford.

The family and friends of the deceased.

The Senators and Representatives from the State of Massachusetts, as mourners.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives.

preceded by their Speaker and Clerk.

The other Officers of the House of Representatives.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

preceded by their President and Secretary.

The other Officers of the Senate.

The President of the United States.

The Heads of Departments.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and its officers.

The Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the District of Columbia, and its Officers.

The Diplomatic Corps.

The Comptrollers, Auditors and other Heads of Bureaus of the Executive Departments of the Government, with their officers.

Officers of the Army and Navy at the Seat of Government.

The Corporation of Washington.

Then came the occasional tolling of bells; now and then, the roll of distant cannon added to the solemnity of the scene; and, just as the corps appeared under the portico, borne by the pall bearers, such a wall of mournful music arose from the hand in attendance, as awaked associations that drew tears from many eyes.

The battle was fought, the victory won. In the 1846, the gag rule of Congress was rescinded, freedom of debate recognized; and, with any disapprovement to the brave efforts of Mr. Giddings and the few who have stood with him, it must be said, that, had it not been for the presence and power of John Quincy Adams, the seal that House would not yet have been broken, the Despotism of Slavery would to this day have silenced all discussion.

In this connection we cannot forbear transcribing a portion of an editorial in support of the course of Mr. Adams, written by a man who, in many respects, resembled the venerable statesman—we mean CHARLES HAMMOND, the most remarkable political editor the West has ever produced. The editorial was penned when the press of the country was in the habit of denouncing Mr. Adams as a madman:

"The course of J. Q. Adams in Congress, on the subject of presenting abolition petitions, has been censured by some. It meets my unqualified approbation. I have seen the statements of Congress which holds the boldness to stand up for what is right; the firmness to maintain his ground against denunciation; the talents to sustain himself, though assailed by violence on one side, and most deservedly by cowardly skulks on the other."

"I venerate the man who distinguishes between an unwise use of a right, and an unconstitutional effort to subvert the right—who plants himself on the breach, and disregards of consequences, does his duty."

"In freedom's first advancing, his first foot, stands in the line that justice drives, And will prevail or perish in her cause."

Let it be remembered that this struggle, which has endeared Mr. Adams to the lovers of freedom in all parts of the world, and has thrown around him in his later years a mere than romantic interest, took place in the decline of his life, his mightiest efforts being put forth after his seven years' trial. After having spent the maturity of his life in most laborious public services, such a struggle, tasking in a still greater degree all his intellectual and physical forces, could not but prove exhausting in its effects. But his countrymen gave him no rest. Repose this side of sterility was not his lot. In the intervals of his official duties, numerous were the calls upon him to deliver lectures to societies of all kinds, agricultural, scientific, literary; to preside at public meetings; to lend his aid and countenance to every variety of benevolent enterprise. While his strength allowed, he was always ready. The most remarkable of these voluntary services was his visit to the West, on an invitation to deliver the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Cincinnati Observatory. It was the visit of one of the most extraordinary men of his age to the most extraordinary country in the world, Ohio, which was a savage wilderness, to civilize in a short time. After having spent the maturity of his life in most laborious public services, such a struggle, tasking in a still greater degree all his intellectual and physical forces, could not but prove exhausting in its effects. But his countrymen gave him no rest. Repose this side of sterility was not his lot. In the intervals of his official duties, numerous were the calls upon him to deliver lectures to societies of all kinds, agricultural, scientific, literary; to preside at public meetings; to lend his aid and countenance to every variety of benevolent enterprise. While his strength allowed, he was always ready. The most remarkable of these voluntary services was his visit to the West, on an invitation to deliver the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Cincinnati Observatory. It was the visit of one of the most extraordinary men of his age to the most extraordinary country in the world, Ohio, which was a savage wilderness, to civilize in a short time. After having spent the maturity of his life in most laborious public services, such a struggle, tasking in a still greater degree all his intellectual and physical forces, could not but prove exhausting in its effects. But his countrymen gave him no rest. Repose this side of sterility was not his lot. In the intervals of his official duties, numerous were the calls upon him to deliver lectures to societies of all kinds, agricultural, scientific, literary; to preside at public meetings; to lend his aid and countenance to every variety of benevolent enterprise. While his strength allowed, he was always ready. The most remarkable of these voluntary services was his visit to the West, on an invitation to deliver the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Cincinnati Observatory. It was the visit of one of the most extraordinary men of his age to the most extraordinary country in the world, Ohio, which was a savage wilderness, to civilize in a short time. After having spent the maturity of his life in most laborious public services, such a struggle, tasking in a still greater degree all his intellectual and physical forces, could not but prove exhausting in its effects. But his countrymen gave him no rest. Repose this side of sterility was not his lot. In the intervals of his official duties, numerous were the calls upon him to deliver lectures to societies of all kinds, agricultural, scientific, literary; to preside at public meetings; to lend his aid and countenance to every variety of benevolent enterprise. While his strength allowed, he was always ready. The most remarkable of these voluntary services was his visit to the West, on an invitation to deliver the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Cincinnati Observatory. It was the visit of one of the most extraordinary men of his age to the most extraordinary country in the world, Ohio, which was a savage wilderness, to civilize in a short time. After having spent the maturity of his life in most laborious public services, such a struggle, tasking in a still greater degree all his intellectual and physical forces, could not but prove exhausting in its effects. But his countrymen gave him no rest. Repose this side of sterility was not his lot. In the intervals of his official duties, numerous were the calls upon him to deliver lectures to societies of all kinds, agricultural, scientific, literary; to preside at public meetings; to lend his aid and countenance to every variety of benevolent enterprise. While his strength allowed, he was always ready. The most remarkable of these voluntary services was his visit to the West, on an invitation to deliver the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Cincinnati Observatory. It was the visit of one of the most extraordinary men of his age to the most extraordinary country in the world, Ohio, which was a savage wilderness, to civilize in a short time. After having spent the maturity of his life in most laborious public services, such a struggle, tasking in a still greater degree all his intellectual and physical forces, could not but prove exhausting in its effects. But his countrymen gave him no rest. Repose this side of sterility was not his lot. In the intervals of his official duties, numerous were the calls upon him to deliver lectures to societies of all kinds, agricultural, scientific, literary; to preside at public meetings; to lend his aid and countenance to every variety of benevolent enterprise. While his strength allowed, he was always ready. The most remarkable of these voluntary services was his visit to the West, on an invitation to deliver the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Cincinnati Observatory. It was the visit of one of the most extraordinary men of his age to the most extraordinary country in the world, Ohio, which was a savage wilderness, to civilize in a short time. After having spent the maturity of his life in most laborious public services, such a struggle, tasking in a still greater degree all his intellectual and physical forces, could not but prove exhausting in its effects. But his countrymen gave him no rest. Repose this side of sterility was not his lot. In the intervals of his official duties, numerous were the calls upon him to deliver lectures to societies of all kinds, agricultural, scientific, literary; to preside at public meetings; to lend his aid and countenance to every variety of benevolent enterprise. While his strength allowed, he was always ready. The most remarkable of these voluntary services was his visit to the West, on an invitation to deliver the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Cincinnati Observatory. It was the visit of one of the most extraordinary men of his age to the most extraordinary country in the world, Ohio, which was a savage wilderness, to civilize in a short time. After having spent the maturity of his life in most laborious public services, such a struggle, tasking in a still greater degree all his intellectual and physical forces, could not but prove exhausting in its effects. But his countrymen gave him no rest. Repose this side of sterility was not his lot. In the intervals of his official duties, numerous were the calls upon him to deliver lectures to societies of all kinds, agricultural, scientific, literary; to preside at public meetings; to lend his aid and countenance to every variety of benevolent enterprise. While his strength allowed, he was always ready. The most remarkable of these voluntary services was his visit to the West, on an invitation to deliver the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Cincinnati Observatory. It was the visit of one of the most extraordinary men of his age to the most extraordinary country in the world, Ohio, which was a savage wilderness, to civilize in a short time. After having spent the maturity of his life in most laborious public services, such a struggle, tasking in a still greater degree all his intellectual and physical forces, could not but prove exhausting in its effects. But his countrymen gave him no rest. Repose this side of sterility was not his lot. In the intervals of his official duties, numerous were the calls upon him to deliver lectures to societies of all kinds, agricultural, scientific, literary; to preside at public meetings; to lend his aid and countenance to every variety of benevolent enterprise. While his strength allowed, he was always ready. The most remarkable of these voluntary services was his visit to the West, on an invitation to deliver the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Cincinnati Observatory. It was the visit of one of the most extraordinary men of his age to the most extraordinary country in the world, Ohio, which was a savage wilderness, to civilize in a short time. After having spent the maturity of his life in most laborious public services, such a struggle, tasking in a still greater degree all his intellectual and physical forces, could not but prove exhausting in its effects. But his countrymen gave him no rest. Repose this side of sterility was not his lot. In the intervals of his official duties, numerous were the calls upon him to deliver lectures to societies of all kinds, agricultural, scientific, literary; to preside at public meetings; to lend his aid and countenance to every variety of benevolent enterprise. While his strength allowed, he was always ready. The most remarkable of these voluntary services was his visit to the West, on an invitation to deliver the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Cincinnati Observatory. It was the visit of one of the most extraordinary men of his age to the most extraordinary country in the world, Ohio, which was a savage wilderness, to civilize in a short time. After having spent the maturity of his life in most laborious public services, such a struggle, tasking in a still greater degree all his intellectual and physical forces, could not but prove exhausting in its effects. But his countrymen gave him no rest. Repose this side of sterility was not his lot. In the intervals of his official duties, numerous were the calls upon him to deliver lectures to societies of all kinds, agricultural, scientific, literary; to preside at public meetings; to lend his aid and countenance to every variety of benevolent enterprise. While his strength allowed, he was always ready. The most remarkable of these voluntary services was his visit to the West, on an invitation to deliver the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Cincinnati Observatory. It was the visit of one of the most extraordinary men of his age to the most extraordinary country in the world, Ohio, which was a savage wilderness, to civilize in a short time. After having spent the maturity of his life in most laborious public services, such a struggle, tasking in a still greater degree all his intellectual and physical forces, could not but prove exhausting in its effects. But his countrymen gave him no rest. Rep

is remarkable for his descriptive powers, and can hardly fail to invest any subject he touches with attractions; but we question whether he is as much at home on the "Sacred Mountain" as in the battle field.

Three copies of this work, the publisher states, will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, for one dollar.

[COMMUNICATED.]
CHLORFORM.

To the Medical Profession.—The undersigned, as chairman of the committee* appointed at the last annual meeting of the National Medical Association held in Philadelphia in May, 1847, to make a report to the next meeting to be held in Baltimore in May, 1848, "on all the important improvements in obstetric medicine effected during the past year," has the most respectfully to call the attention of the Profession, throughout the country, to the effects of chloroform in alleviating the sufferings of childbirth, and to request that those gentlemen who have tried or may try this potent remedy, will furnish to the undersigned, in Washington, a brief and precise report of its effects in their hands, that the facts thus collected may be presented by the committee to the Association at their next annual meeting.

Chloroform has been employed in obstetrics by a great number of cases by some of the most distinguished practitioners in Edinburgh, London, Boston, and various other places, and, if the concurrent testimony of these gentlemen can be depended on, this agent, when cautiously and judiciously administered, is effectual in controlling the pains of this generally agonizing process of nature, and, at the same time, is perfectly safe.

That the correctness of these views may be tested by a wider and more extensive trial of the remedy, and the results placed before the Profession in an easy and accessible form, is the object of the committee in asking these contributions.

All communications addressed to the undersigned, and received before the 20th of April, will be carefully preserved and duly noticed in the report.

HARVIE LINDSAY, M. D.

Chairman.

Washington City, Feb. 1848.

* Note.—The other members of the committee are: Prof. Channing, of Boston; Prof. Gilman, of New York; Prof. Roberts, of Baltimore; Prof. Riley, of Georgetown; D. C.; Prof. Haxall, of Richmond; Va.; Prof. Anna, of Lexington, Ky.

P. S. Editors of papers generally are respectfully requested to give this an insertion.

For the National Era.

THE POET.

When the world, with pleasant seeming,
Sets thy wayward fancy dreaming,
And the sun of reason is gleaming
Like the rays of science.

When thy days, with gentle motion,
Flow like river to the ocean,
Waves, and without comeliness,

Think not that the race is won.

Through green meadows though 'tis gliding,
And in shady groves, or in shade;

Do the themes with varied hue;

Though the flowers o'er it bending;

To its rippling tide are lending
Soft perfumes, that, sweetly blending,

Make it even fresh and new;

Though o'er it pluming Creation,
Like embodied adoration,

Floats the robes of creation;

That repeat, in thy salutation,
The strain that the soul straineth;

Though the goal the mighty gaineth,
His no eye that drooping waneth,

Life a vigil he must keep.

'Tis no idle dream he dreameth,
Idle dream though it seemeth;

Not like him, he gleameth,

He loves o'er all thy physies;

At its proper worth he reareth;

Shadowy world he createth,

On its dim, lone shore he waiteth,

Calling flowers to garland this.

Not like streamlet softly flowing,
Not like wave that gently gleaming;

Not like sun that gusheth;

Poppies o'er a sleeping sea;

Not like flower that blooms unheeding;

Though the garden sigh for breeding,

And Ambition's vines are breeding

Letters for the faithful crew.

For like hollow, heartless laughter,
Ring out the hoarse, the ruder,

Drily, leaving nothing after;

'Idle, mocking, useless, vain;

Is the strain the thoughtful waketh;

And the deep draught never paleth,

Making sick ones when again;

Then the soul that is sick, redressing,

Downcast, wasted eyes, confessing

Every secret to him;

Eager spirit voices telling

Where the silent tear is welling;

From the heart that grief is swelling,

While Hope's afar fire burn dim.

His, the now pale, the proving,

All the now lower; this is love;

When his heart's low chords are moving,

With undutiful melody;

To the sorrowful revealing,

That a tenderless and healing,

On the wounded soul comes stealing;

From the tones of sympathy.

Free, the bounded soul he maketh,

Heavenly, the spirit that he breatheth,

And the tyrant's deep thorn quaketh,

At his still, small earnest voice;

Fair the growing echo soundeth,

Cheerily the freed one soundeth,

And the rolling world it roundeth,

Bidding all the world to frown;

The sun with a thick flashing,

Stern removes his victim lashing,

Vengeance with his strong arm crushing

Tower, and fort, and prison down;

Calm Contempt, that wounds when smiling,

Reason that withstands beguiling,

Indignation piling pining;

And on the world a frown;

Traitors, with rapid fingers, trying

Over the hearts of traitors, trying,

Patient and unweary, trying;

To unloose the twisted bands;

These wait on him, running, serving,

Strong ones from their purpose swerving,

Poisoned swords by magic curving,

And the world's hands.

All, weep not the song of pleasure,

Pouring out, from crowded treasure,

Words of melody and measure,

Musical, and soft, and low;

Some work out the thoughts that, teeming,

Set more brain to dreams to dreaming,

Brain-striving—not beheading,

Telling out the world to groan;

Some like stony flakes do fall,

Where the house wind is calling,

Earth in shroud of white enthralling,

Like snow wreaths on a bower;

Changing, with a shape elastic,

Beautiful, with form fantastic,

With a form of soft and pliable,

Withering every tendril lower;

Fain to hush the brooklets singing,

Crushing every bud, that blowering,

Is a shadowy hope bestowing.

That the soul shall live once more;

Fa to rouse a world to wonder,

Bolding here the storm's whirling under,

And the torrent'sullen roar.

Mourning not the world's undoing,

Folly, wretchedness, and ruin,

Never with one low prayer suing,

To the watchful Powers on high;

Fa to rouse a world to wonder,

Bolding here the storm's whirling under,

And the torrent'sullen roar.

Tired of life, and loth to die.

Fain to rob the earth of gladness,

Pain to cloud it all with sadness,

Till, with sympathizing madness,

I should feel for them alone;

1. A brimful bowl and glasses,

They might suffer dire-like mass;

O'er dead sorrows all their own.

Never thus the heart moaneth,

Never thus the soul groaneth,

Though he suffer, still he loanth

With a heart full of pride;

That strange, thrilling earnest that riseth

In the breast he's so disgruntled,

When the burning song words flow.

Cheer thee, midnight watcher lonely,
Do no task work dull and droney,
Task no gazing still, but only
Let the wanderer with steady beam;

Let the wanderer come, frenzied
Worlds it never can enlighten;

It be thine to fix and brighten;

Joy's uneasy, restless gleam;

Be the sun that shineth ever,

With a firm and fixed endeavor,

Hopefully, though dark clouds sever;

Sparkling on the likest form;

Loving flower as well as mountain,

Never selfish, never counting;

All it doth by day.

Mighty, asking no assistance,

Glorious in its own existence,

From the icebergs of existence

Matching the sun's own heat;

Day's a sun, and wasted ray;

Sparkling on the likest form;

Loving—most when other glow.

H. S.

PENN YAN, February 1848.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—Our friend of the *Liberty Herald*, Philadelphia, thus closes an article, taking Mrs. Southworth to task for writing, and censuring us for publishing, the story about poor Sybil, on the ground that it one tendency is clearly adverse to women's rights.

Dr. Bailey had permitted Mrs. Sybil to be named in reply to Mrs. Southworth, the remonstrance of which he would have been removed, if the Era had not done our women the task of allowing both sides of the story to be labeled *heretical* and *dangerous*. Dr. Bailey's censure, favoritism, for one of the parties, Blame, as the source of the blessing, Day from darkest mist expressing, Loving—most; caressed—caressing, Glowing—most when other glow.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Mr. Adams having been suddenly taken ill on the 21st, the House adjourned, immediately, and, after the reading of the Journal, every day thereafter until Thursday, the 24th, when his death was announced by the Speaker, and several appropriate addresses made. It then adjourned till Saturday, the 26th, when his obsequies took place in the hall of the House, so that no session was now possible.

The Senate also adjourned on the 21st, on the announcement of Mr. Adams's illness, and also on the 22d. On the 23d, it received a message from the President, containing the news of his death, and, after the reading of the Journal, every day thereafter until Thursday, the 24th, it transacted unimportant business, until the message from the House announcing Mr. Adams's death, when, after listening to appropriate addresses, it adjourned to meet Saturday, the 26th, when his obsequies took place in the hall of the Senate, so that no session was now possible.

Mr. Sevier immediately moved to go into Executive session, but Mr. Allen claimed the floor, stating that he had given way only for the reception of the message.

Mr. Sevier intimated, with some warmth, that, if the resolutions would not lead to discussion, he would withdraw his proposition for the purpose of allowing them to be submitted.

The first resolution requested information of the President, whether an armistice had been concluded, and if the second, to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether, in addition to the law of 1799, prohibiting any unauthorized citizen of the United States from negotiating or corresponding with a foreign Government, concerning matters in controversy between it and this Government, under severe penalties, any further legislation was necessary to prevent the action of such unauthorized persons.

The third resolution proposed to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether, in addition to the law of 1799, prohibiting any unauthorized citizen of the United States from negotiating or corresponding with a foreign Government, concerning matters in controversy between it and this Government, under severe penalties, any further legislation

